

SECTION 2

PUYALLUP TRIBE ALL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2017-2022 EDITION PROFILE SECTION

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Mission Statement

The mission of the Puyallup Tribe is as follows:

The Puyallup Tribe of Indians is committed to protecting and exercising the inherent inalienable sovereign rights of the Tribe and individuals in the interest of the Medicine Creek Treaty Territories, as stewards to ensure the preservation of our cultural and environmental integrity for the common good and prosperity of all.

Vision

Our vision is to optimize the development of all Tribal resources and opportunities within the Puyallup Reservation and the Medicine Creek Treaty Territories and provide, protect and maintain all services and entitlements to the membership of the Puyallup Tribe of Indians. The Puyallup Tribe of Indians wants to responsibly assert and develop relationships and cooperate with those governments or agencies, state, federal or Tribal, that are willing and able to recognize and respect the sovereignty of the Puyallup Tribe of Indians and which can assist the Tribe to protect its rights and interests. The Tribe will obtain this vision by justly and ably accomplishing the above through self-determination.

History

What follows in this History section is a direct passage from “The History of the Puyallup Tribe of Indians,” the first edition as published by the Puyallup Tribe and compiled by the Tribe’s Museum and Historical Preservation division.

“In the old days, in our aboriginal language, we were known as the S’Puyalupubsh, meaning ‘generous and welcoming behavior to all people (friends and strangers) who enter our lands.’

“Today we are known as the Puyallup Tribe of Indians.”

“Our people lived here for thousands of years existing by the bountiful gifts provided by the Creator. Our Mother, Mount Tacobet, provided the water that supplied our salmon. We were fed by the abundance of nature’s gifts: salmon, shellfish, wild game, roots and berries. The cedar trees provided our homes, utensils, clothing and transportation. All of these gifts are part of our rich cultural heritage we have today. Our environment was rich in the wealth of natural resources, providing all our needs, allowing us to live healthy, happy lives. There were no worries of where the next meal would come from, no rents to pay. There was the freedom to practice our religion, train our children, and take care of our elders.”

“We are part of the Salish speaking people of the Pacific Northwest. Our particular dialect is called ‘Twulshootseed.’ Our relatives in the neighboring tribes all spoke the same stock language, but many had different dialects. Many were intimately related by marriage and we were connected by common religious observances, myths, and traditions.”

“Our people lived in villages from the foothills of Mount Tacobet, along the rivers and creeks to the shores of Puget Sound. Our villages were scattered throughout the many islands, prairies and rich valley country of the Pacific Northwest. Historians often noted because of the abundance of salmon and shellfish that ‘When the tides were out, the table was spread’.”

Treaty of Medicine Creek

“Change came very rapidly. Captain Vancouver, who headed the British Expedition, sailed through the area in 1792. Lt. Peter Puget upon first entering our lands named many of the local sites. In 1833, the Hudson Bay Company sent a party to Puget Sound. They were to pick a site on the southern sound for a trading post. Fort Nisqually was to be that site and became the center of the British trading company’s activities.”

“Washington became a territory in 1853. Isaac I. Stevens became the first territorial governor. He also was the Superintendent of Indian Affairs and the Superintendent of the Northern Pacific Railroad survey.”

“Our people extended their hands in brotherhood and friendship and assisted many who were seeking refuge and a better life. Soon the new settlers were fast crowding out our own people. The Federal Government opened up the lands to settlement. Our ancestors were convinced to sit down and negotiate a treaty with the US government.”

“On a cold winter day after Christmas, December 26, 1854, our people along with other tribes and bands signed their X’s to the ‘Medicine Creek Treaty’. Three reservations were created: at

Puyallup, Nisqually, and Squaxin Island. Not only were the original reservations too small, but they were poorly situated. As a result of this miscommunication our people went to war.”

“Finally in late August of 1856, the government through their representative Isaac I. Stevens again renegotiated the treaty. The Puyallup Reservation was expanded. To this day our people recognize the injustice that prevailed. Records show our reservation boundaries extended by thousands of acres from what was finally decided upon by both parties in 1873, by executive order, and the final decision of creating the allotment map in 1886.” Map 2-1 shows the Puyallup Tribe’s Treaty of Medicine Creek Ceded Area. The Boundary of the Puyallup Indian Reservation is similar to, but not identical to the 1873 Survey Area.

“The largest numbers of Indian families were forced to go to the reservation at Puyallup. The allotments in 1886 assigned specific areas to these families. In total there were 178 allotments made at Puyallup. One small area, later named Indian Addition was the only property held in common ownership by the Tribe.”

“Congress awarded a land grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad to build a line from Lake Superior to Puget Sound. In 1873, the railroad announced that it would build its terminus on Commencement Bay. It would name its city ‘Tacoma’ after the Puyallup’s mountain Tacobet. Consistent reports back to the eastern part of the country about the valuable land and waterfront marred any possibility of the Puyallup’s living content upon a reserve.”

“Congress appointed several commissions to study the reservation and the potential sale of lands thereon. Taxation leases and misunderstanding of property law resulted in almost the entire reservation going out of tribal ownership early on. There were guardians appointed to our people (if they resisted selling their lands), some leaders were even mysteriously murdered.”

“By 1950 there were approximately ten families who still owned their assigned lands in whole or in part. A stubborn persistence of even the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is not recognizing the reservation prevailed. Thirty acres and several parcels which were being leased remained.”

Today, the Puyallup Tribe is governed by a council of elected tribal members. Health, safety, education, and welfare services are operated by the tribe. These services include mental health counseling, and youth and family programs. Law Enforcement services also are under the control of the Puyallup Nation.¹

Geography

The Reservation covers an area of over 18,500 acres. Within the Reservation, the geography varies. The Puyallup River runs through the middle of the reservation from east to west, with the River Delta and the Port on the west side. The northern and southern areas of the reservation sit on the plateau areas above the river valley. The northern area has elevations rising up to 500 feet above sea level; the southern area has elevations rising up to 440 feet about sea level, and the river valley starts with an elevation just above sea level. The northwestern portion of the reservation is also marked by coastline wrapping nearly all the way around Brown’s Point on the north side of the Port.

The Puyallup River valley is a very fertile region comprising one of the most intensively cultivated areas in Washington State. This is, however, gradually giving away to commercial expansion. The water from all major rivers with headwaters on Mt. Rainier, with the exception

of the Cowlitz and its tributaries draining the southeast corner of the mountain, flows into Puget Sound. They are the Puyallup, White, Nisqually, Mowich, and Carbon Rivers. Of these, only the Nisqually and Puyallup actually enter Puget Sound. The White, Carbon and Mowich Rivers are all tributaries of the Puyallup and join it before it enters the Sound. With its tributaries, the Mowich and the Carbon, the Puyallup River contains the runoff from both the north and west sides of Mt. Rainier. It discharges their combined waters into Commencement Bay.

Commencement Bay, the area's principal port, is an arm of Puget Sound that allows easy access to the sea. The developed portions of the Reservation are located near Puget Sound on gently rolling terrain formed from glacial outwash and till.

Geo-Political Summary

Table 2-1 Geo-Political Summary²

Jurisdiction	Area (sq. mi)	Elevation Range (ft.)	Major Water Features	Regional Partners	
				Shared Borders	Land Use Authorities
Puyallup Tribe Of Indians	1873 Survey Boundary 28.89 Tribal Lands in Pierce County 3.66 Tribal Lands in Kitsap County 0.06 Tribal Lands in Lewis County 0.08 Tribal Lands in King County 0.05	0-500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Puyallup River • Clear Creek • Clarks Creek • Swan Creek • Hylebos Creek • Puget Sound 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tacoma • Fife • Milton • Puyallup • Edgewood • Unincorporated Pierce County • Unincorporated King County • Federal Way • Unincorporated Kitsap County • Unincorporated Lewis County 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Puyallup Tribe of Indians • Tacoma • Milton • Puyallup • Edgewood • Unincorporated Pierce County • Unincorporated King County • Fife • Federal Way • Unincorporated Kitsap County • Unincorporated Lewis County

Geo-Political Summary Update for 2017

The Tribe has continued to grow with acquiring Trust Land properties over the last five years in Pierce County and into King County, Kitsap County and Lewis County. Currently as of May 18, 2016 the Tribe has 480 parcels of land in Pierce County, 9 parcels in King County, 2 parcels in Kitsap County and 2 parcels in Lewis County. Map 2-9 shows all the Off Reservation Tribal Lands. Map 2-2 shows The Reservation Boundary and all Tribal Trust Lands as of May 2016. Maps 2-3 through 2-7 shows the Tribal Trust Lands on a closer zoomed in image showing roads. These detailed maps will allow for further hazard mitigation planning efforts showing which parcels of land will be susceptible to a variety of hazards as shown in Section 4.

King County

The Tribe currently has nine parcels with 8 parcels listed “In Fee” and one in Tribal Trust as shown in Map 2-10.

Eight parcels are located on both the windward and leeward sides of Vashon Island and the other parcel is located just above the county line and is located within Federal Way city limits. Shellfish gathering is the primary land use on Vashon Island.

The largest parcel (16.55 acres) in King County is in Tribal Trust located adjacent to the I-5 corridor just above the Pierce County / King County line and is located in the most southern portion of Federal Way. The elevation ranges from 20 feet to 60 feet and is in an identified area at risk for lahar flow that is associated with what is classified as a “Case 1”. This is the worst case scenario with catastrophic consequences and a low probability statistic. This property is in close proximity to evacuate to higher grounds safely from the northeastern section by about 250 feet towards the Interstate 5. The West Hylebos Creek runs lengthwise through the wooded parcel. This property is not in an identified area at risk for liquefaction and consists mostly of Kitsap silt loam with a 2 to 8 % slope and Bellingham silt loam with slight erosion.

The other eight parcels are located on Vashon Island. All properties located on Vashon Island are currently in “In Fee” status. Three parcels totaling 11.018944 are located on the leeward northern side of Vashon Island. This is beach side access with high 15 to 30 % slopes with severe erosion, identified as a landslide hazard area and is sitting on Alderwood gravelly sandy loam soil. Another parcel (1.078294 acreage) is located approximately .4 miles south from the above parcels along the coast. This parcel is situated on soils deemed coastal beaches and is in an identified seismic hazard area and landslide hazard area by King County. This is primarily used by the Tribe for shellfish gathering and no infrastructure exists. Further south and located within Quartermaster Harbor, the Tribe has another parcel (.301677 acreage) located directly along the coast also, consisting of coastal beach soils. This property is not listed in any seismic hazardous areas and is used primarily as shellfish gathering too. Almost horizontally west on the windward side of Vashon Island the Tribe has two more parcels (.72779 total acreage) located just above Paradise Cove. This is beach access with very steep banks and consists of Alderwood and Kitsap soils. This property experiences high erosion and is in an identified landslide hazard area by King County.

Kitsap County

The Tribe has two adjacent parcels “In Fee Trust” totaling 34.104170 acres just above the Pierce County / Kitsap County border along the Colvos Passage as shown in Map 2-12. The Olalla Bay Inlet is just above the property and Vashon Island is just across Colvos Passage. This is a large wooded parcel with the second parcel allowing for coastal beach access and ranges in elevation from sea level to 200 feet at the highest point. The soils are of Norma fine sandy loam and Distric Xerorthents with a low to very low risk of liquefaction susceptibility. This property is primarily used for shellfish gathering.

Lewis County

The Tribe has two adjacent parcels totaling 43.08 acres used for wildlife enhancing as shown in Map 2-11. This vacant property runs along the Cowlitz River and consists of alluvial channel patterns with riparian succession growth. U.S. Highway 12 is .22 miles north of these parcels with the Gifford Pinchot National Forest extends along both banks of the Cowlitz River in this area. This property has designated wetlands as identified by Lewis County from GIS data taken in October of 2009 running through it. North of the property, the river elbows and dikes were implemented as mitigation measure to protect some residential farm homes from flooding. The property is in a 100 year (or .01% chance) FEMA floodplain. A few pockets of the 500 year flood (or .02 percent annual chance) were also identified outside of Tribal property nearby.

Geology

On the Reservation land, the upper crustal materials are predominantly glacial deposits (called drift) consisting of sediments laid down during the several cycles of glacial advance and retreat. The last major glacial period was the Fraser glaciation and lasted about 10,000 years.

The advance of Cordilleran ice sheet from British Columbia into the Puget Sound area reached its maximum extent around 15,000 years ago. The ice sheet split into the Juan de Fuca and Puget ice lobes as it encountered the Olympic Mountains. The Puget ice lobe moved south covering the Reservation and extending south into Thurston County. The Vashon advance was short-lived; by 13,600 years ago, the two lobes had receded into a single lobe located in the northern Puget lowlands. The Fraser glaciation ended about 10,000 years ago when major climatic changes occurred.

The Vashon Drift consists of water laid, stratified, granular material deposited in front of the advancing glacier (advance outwash) overlain by unsorted clay, silt, sand and gravel (till); in turn overlap by another blanket of granular stream deposits (recessional outwash).

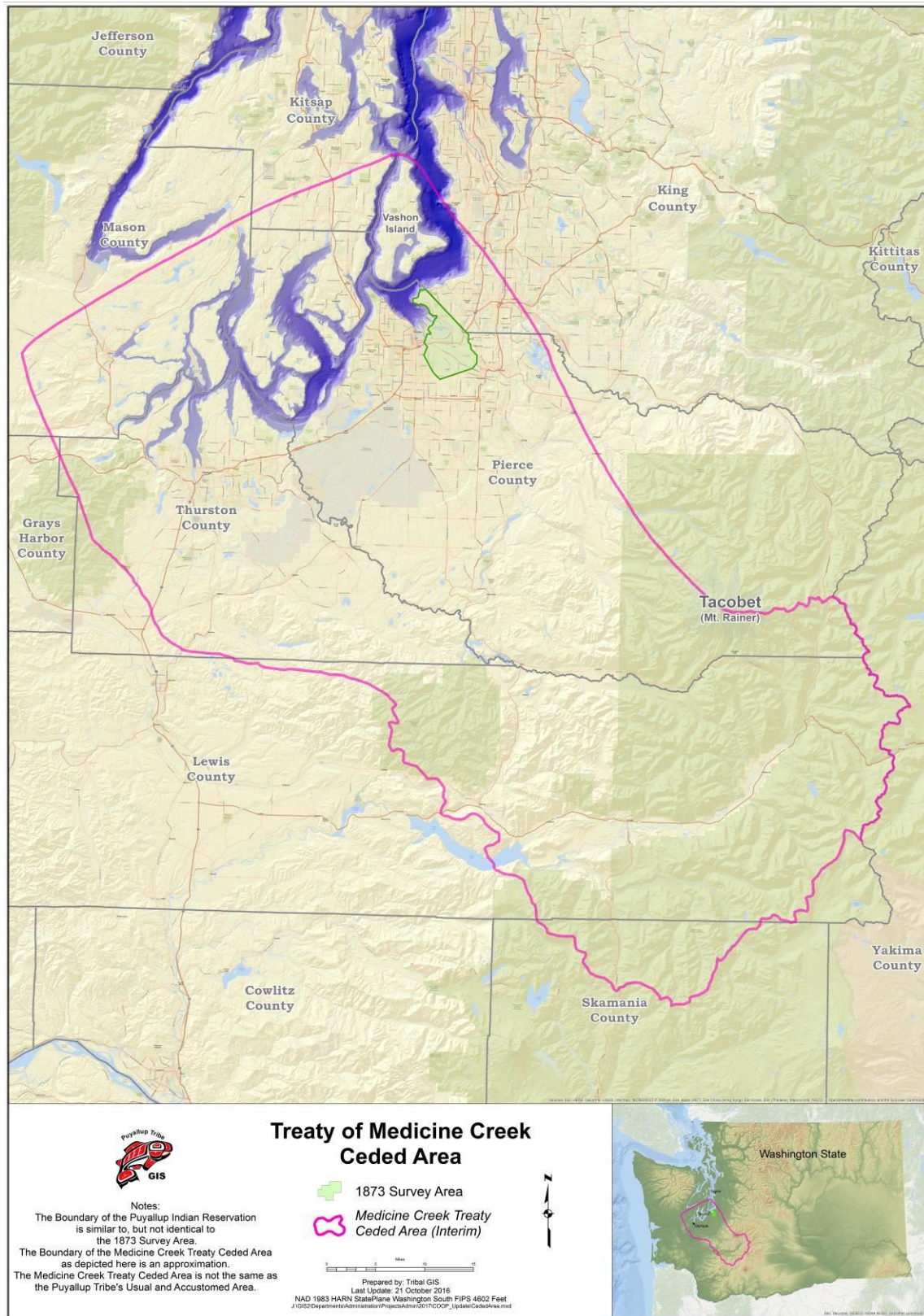
During the retreat of the glacier, glacial damming formed large temporary lakes. One of these ice-dammed lakes—occupying the Puyallup and White River valleys during the retreat of the Vashon ice—discharged water and material across the plain between Tacoma and Eatonville. Deep channels as much as a mile wide were carved by the torrential discharge streams and a layer of coarse-grained, poorly sorted material was laid down in a fan-shaped area from Chambers and Clover Creeks on the north to the Nisqually River and Muck Creek on the south.

Following the glacial retreat, a number of smaller lakes were formed in surface depressions. Since the retreat of the Vashon Glacier, geologic processes have included both weathering of the glacial drift, and reworking of and re-deposition of it by streams and marine erosion.

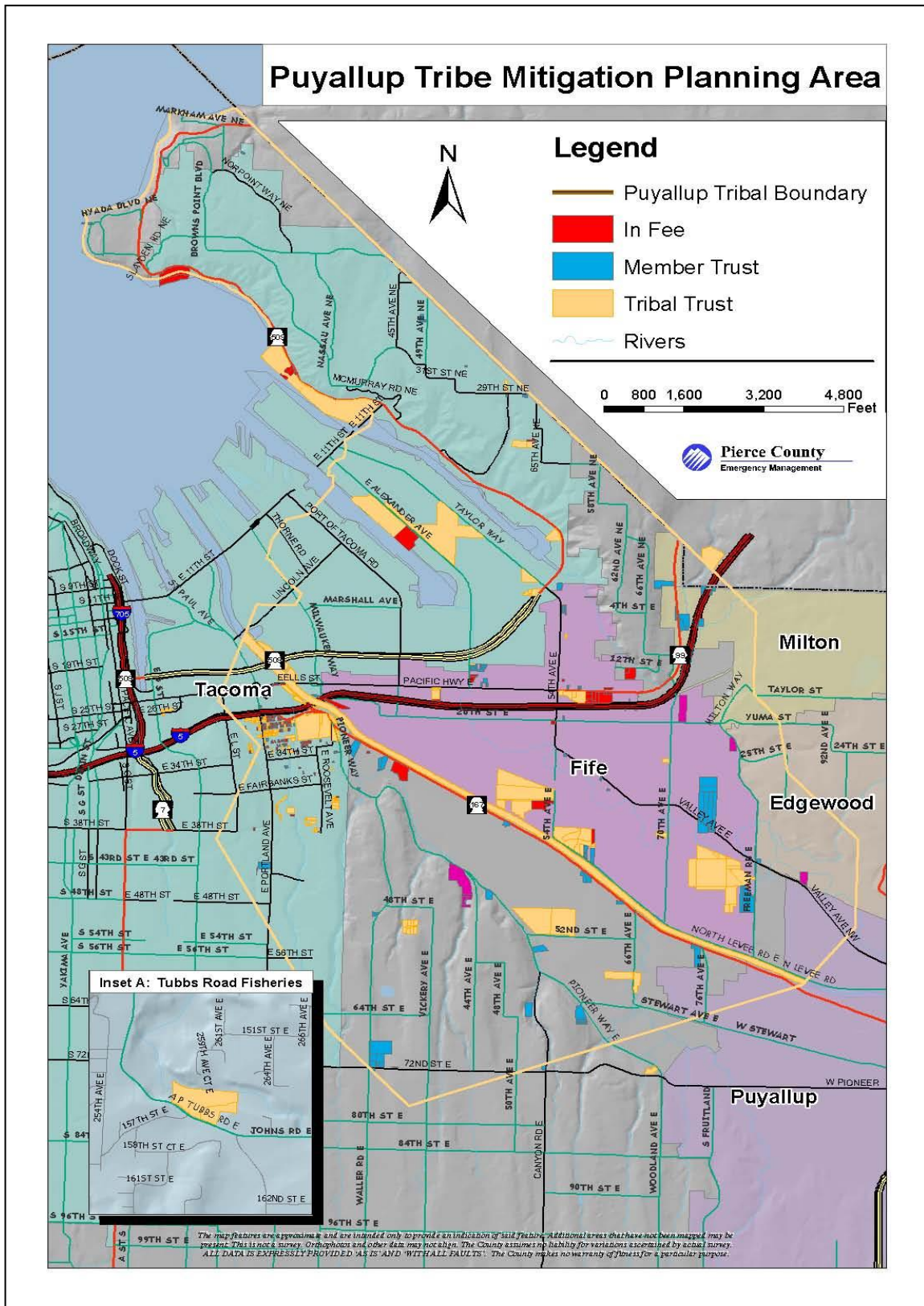
The walls and floors of the major valleys reveal other material. This includes mudflow deposits from Mt. Rainier in the Puyallup, Nisqually and White River valleys. Deposits show up in isolated spots and peat bogs have formed where lakes or ponds used to lie.

In the Commencement Bay port, a considerable manmade fill has been placed on top of the mud flats at the mouth of the Puyallup River. Other manmade modifications to the landscape are continuing today.

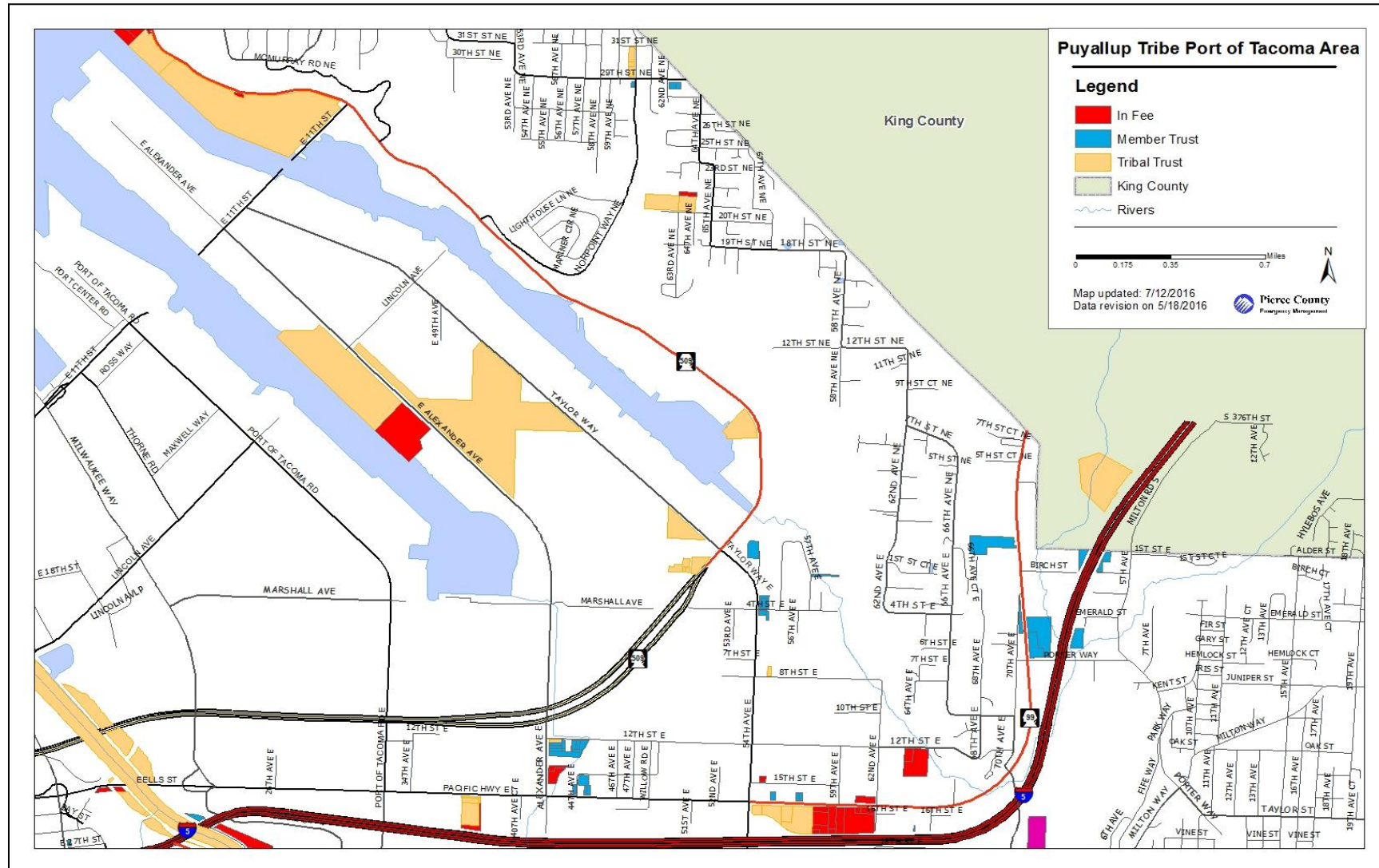
Map 2-1: The 27 Tribes & Treaty Ceded Areas of Washington State



Map 2-2: Puyallup Tribe – Reservation Basemap



Map 2-3: Puyallup Tribe – Reservation Basemap –zoom in of Port of Tacoma area



Puyallup Tribe Downtown Area

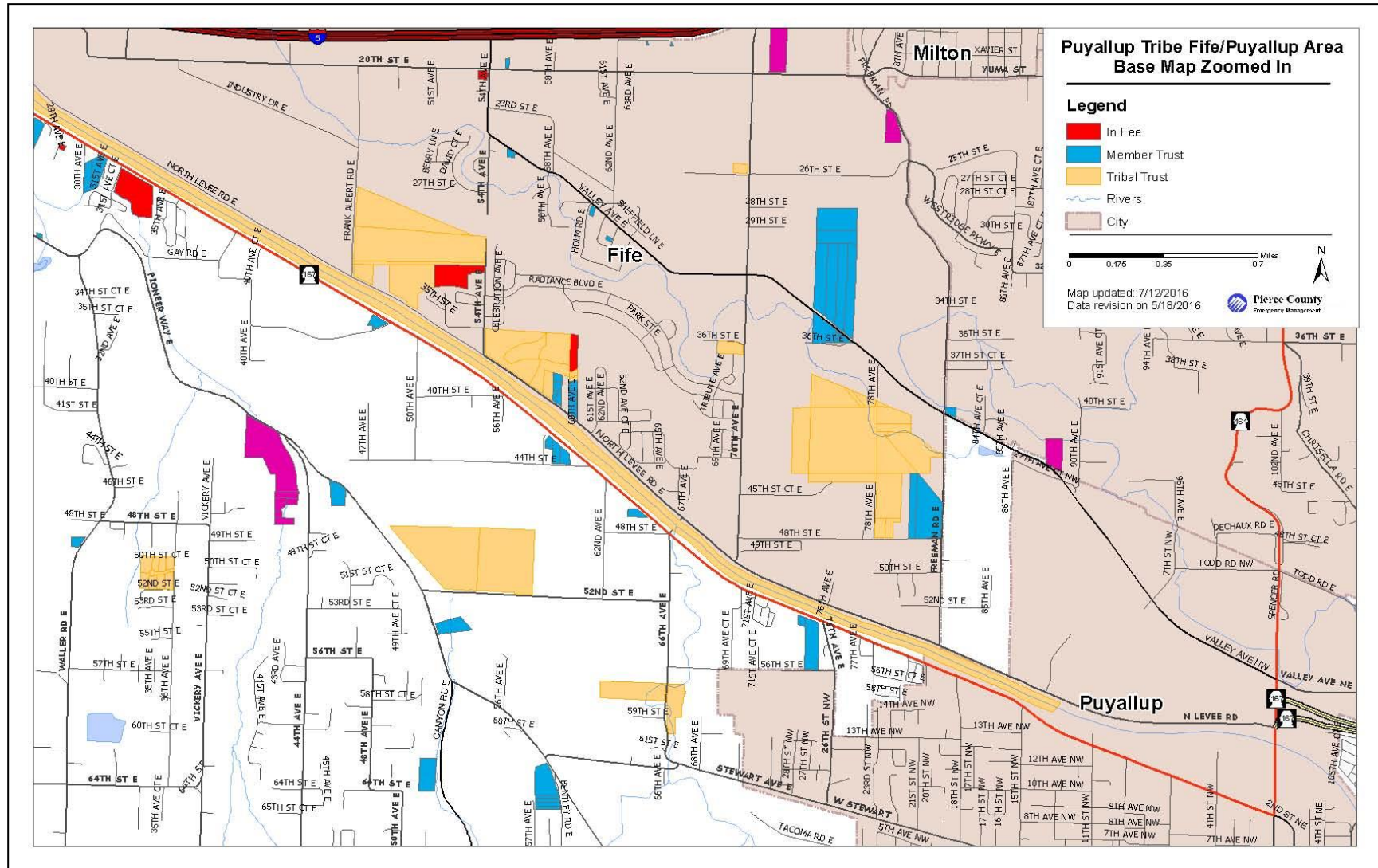
Legend

- In Fee (Red)
- Member Trust (Blue)
- Tribal Trust (Yellow)
- Rivers (Blue line)

Map updated: 7/12/2016
Data revision on 5/18/2016
for Tribal Trust Lands

Pierce County
Emergency Management

Map 2-5: Puyallup Tribe – Reservation Basemap –zoom in of Fife / Puyallup area



Puyallup Tribe Kapowsin Area

Legend

- In Fee
- Member Trust
- Tribal Trust
- Rivers

Map updated: 7/12/2016
Data revision on 5/18/2016
for Tribal Trust Lands

Pierce County
Emergency Management

**Puyallup Tribe
Orting/Wilkeson Area**

Legend:

- In Fee
- Member Trust
- Tribal Trust
- City
- Rivers

Map updated: 7/12/2016
Data revision on 5/18/2016
for Tribal Trust Lands

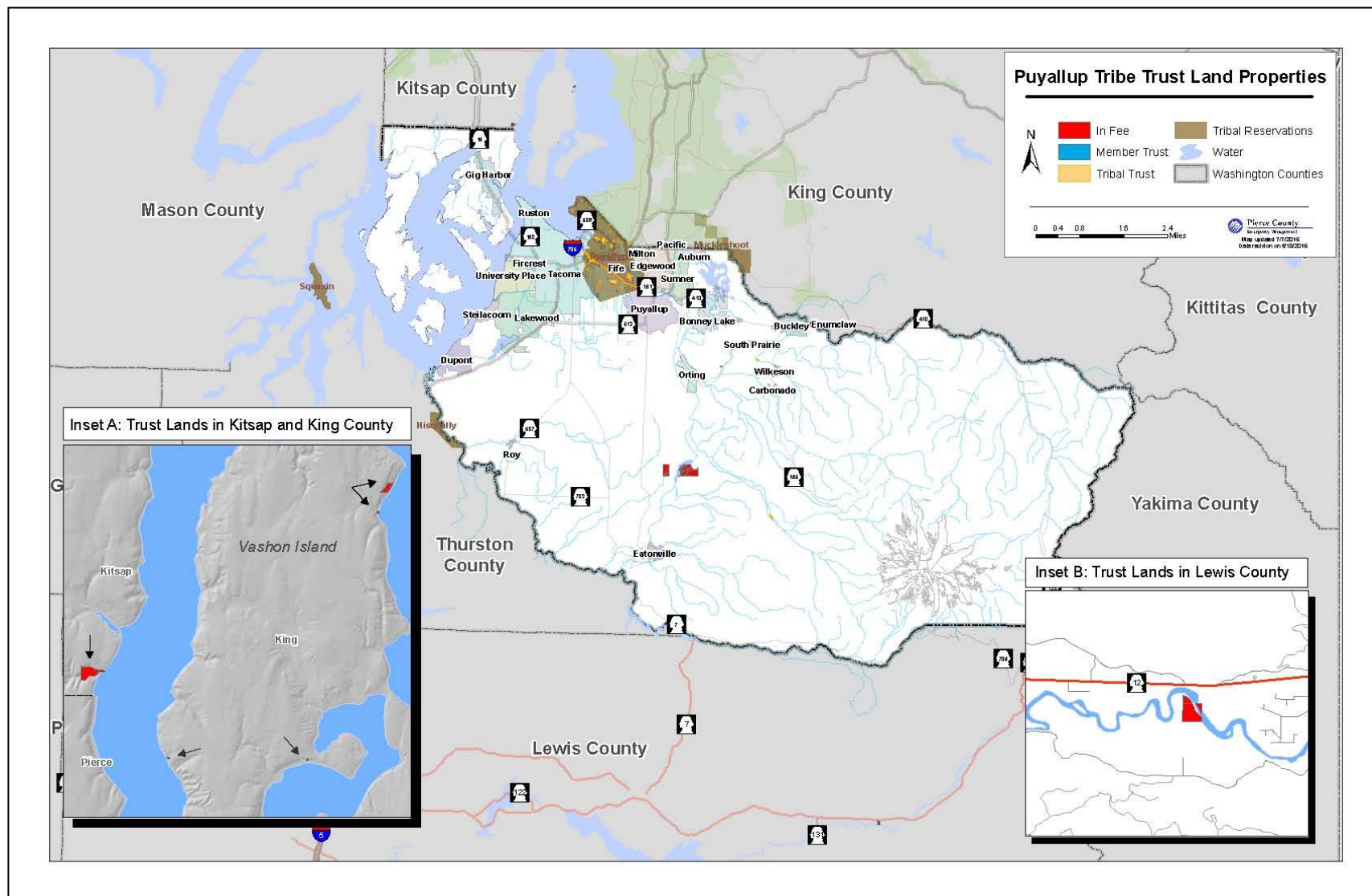
Pierce County
Emergency Management

Scale: 0 0.175 0.35 0.7 Miles

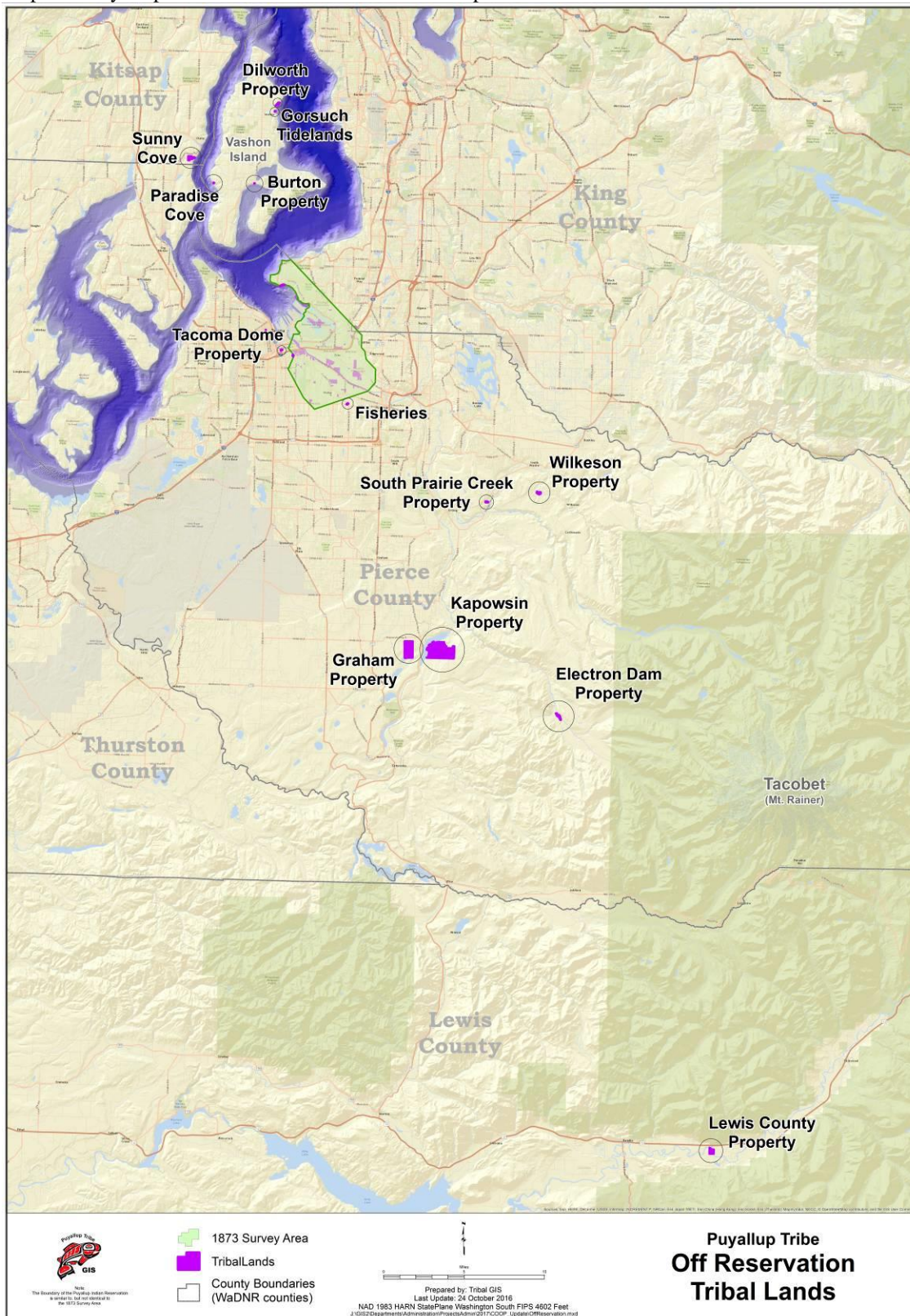
South Prairie

Wilkeson

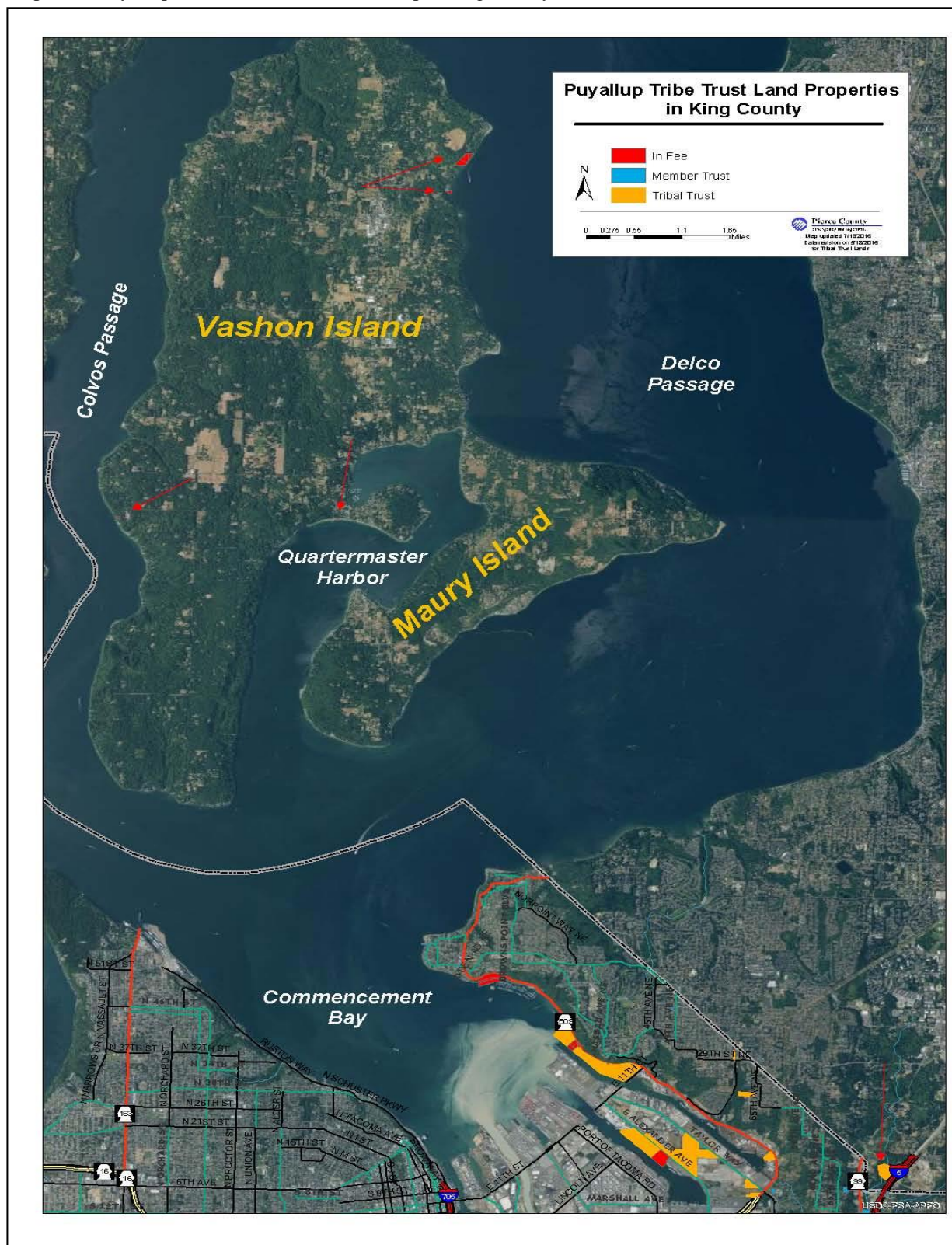
Map 2-8: Puyallup Tribe – Tribal Trust Basemap



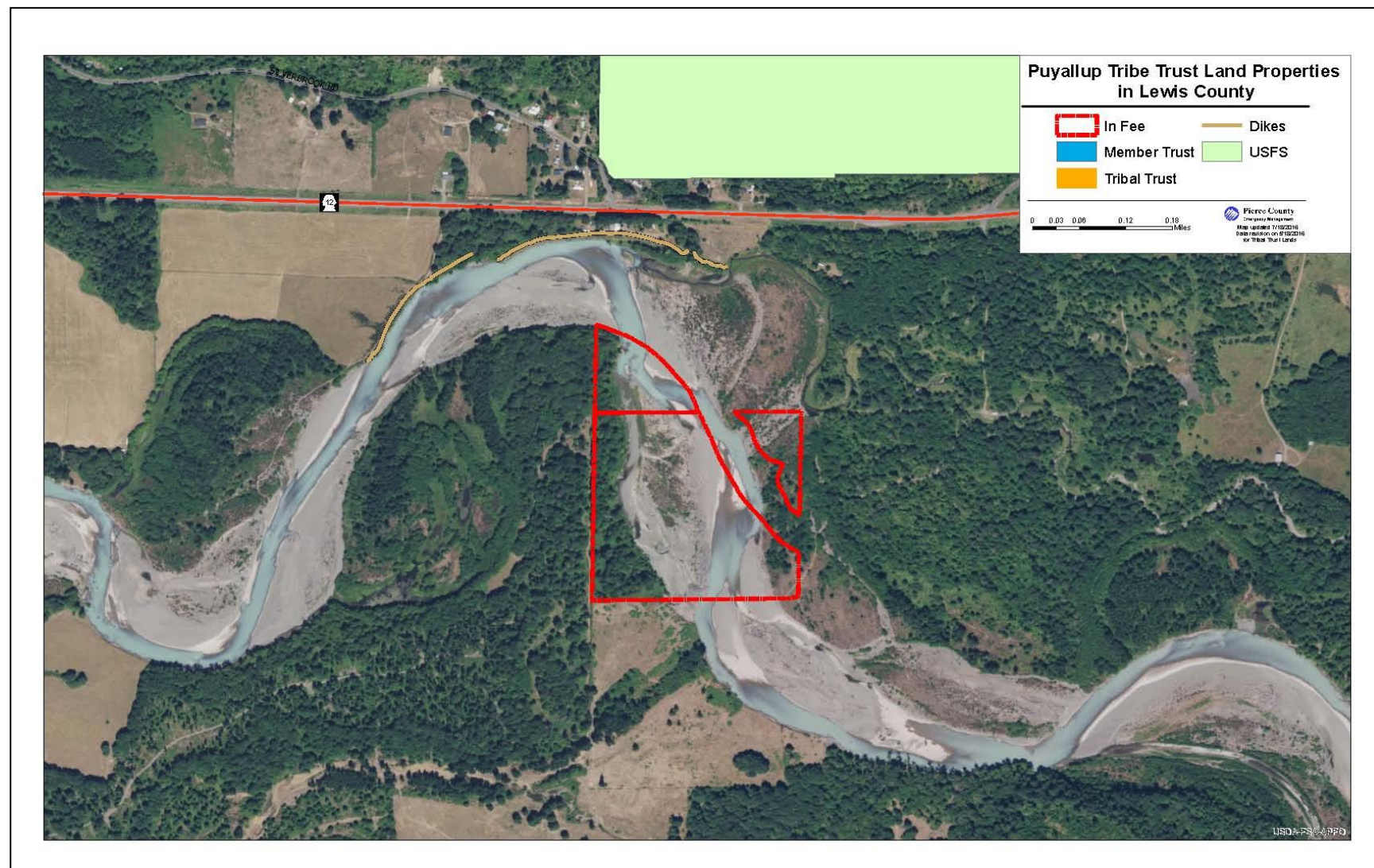
Map 2-9: Puyallup Tribe – Off Reservation Tribal Properties



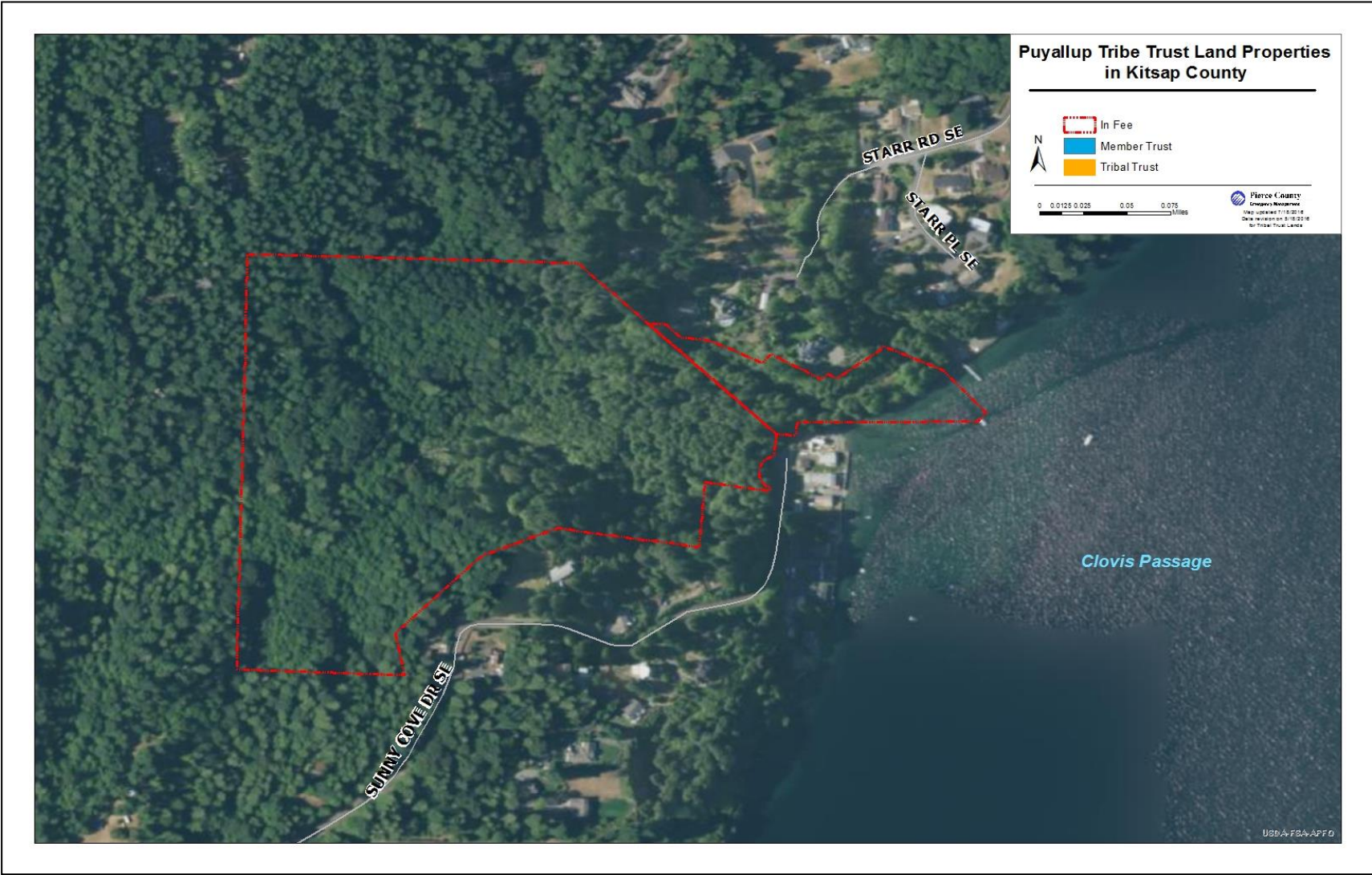
Map 2-10: Puyallup Tribe – Tribal Trust Basemap – King County



Map 2-11: Puyallup Tribe – Tribal Trust Basemap – Lewis County



Map 2-12: Puyallup Tribe – Tribal Trust Basemap – Kitsap County



Climate

The climate is generally mild. The Cascade Mountains to the east block cold winter air and the Willapa Hills and the Olympic Mountains to the west remove much of the moisture from most Pacific storms before they reach the lowland areas.

Definite seasons are evident, with the rainy season generally from October through April. Precipitation is usually in the form of rain, with occasional snow during the winter, while the snowpack to the east in the Cascade foothills melts each spring with the exception of the upper slopes of Mt. Rainier, where snow remains year round locked up in an extensive glacier system.

The average rainfall is approximately 40 inches per year, while temperatures can range from seven degrees and 98 degrees.

Demographics

The Puyallup Reservation is in the Puget Sound region of western Washington State. This highly urbanized reservation is home to nearly 81,000 residents of diverse ethnicities. The reservation is unique in that it shares boundaries with several cities including Tacoma, Edgewood, Milton, Puyallup, Fife and Pierce County.

As of July 2016, the Puyallup Tribe has over 4,500 official tribal members.³ The Reservation is home to a resident Indian population of over 14,000. The following demographic Tables 2-2 and 2-3 depict population data based off the Census 2010. The properties in King, Kitsap and Lewis County are open space and do not support a population of people.

In addition, the Puyallup Tribe's daily head-count of clientele at the two Tribal gaming venues total around 33,700 individuals; although during special events and holidays the head count is regularly over 45,000, and has reached a one event high of 62,924 individuals.⁴

For the purpose of Table 2-2 Population, the Reservation population served column will use the average daily head-count calculation in addition to the Reservation population. This figure can be somewhat subjective as there is not a definitive way to determine where exactly the population originally resides. Some of the casino population served may originate within the Reservation boundaries, or other locations within Pierce County, Washington State or other states as well as Canada or other countries.

Population Summary

Table 2-2 Population from May 2011⁵⁶

Jurisdiction	Population	Population Density (people/sq mi)	Population Served
Reservation	41,226	1,426.75	74,807 ⁷
Trust Lands	7,948	3,663.21	7,948
Pierce County	700,820	418	700,820

Table 2-2a Population from July 2016

Jurisdiction	Population	Population Density (people/sq mi)	Population Served
Reservation	46,605	1,912.15	82,305 ⁸
Trust Lands	11,582	3,244.07	11,582
Pierce County	795,225	440	795,225

Special Populations

Table 2-3 Special Populations from May 2011⁹

Jurisdiction	Population	Population 65 Plus	% of Total	Population Under 18	% of Total
Reservation	41,226	3,303	8%	11,950	29%
Trust Lands	7,948	758	9.5%	2,178	27.4%
Pierce County	700,820	71,620	10.2%	190,569	27.2%
WA State	5,894,121	662,148	11.2%	1,513,843	25.7%

Table 2-3a Special Populations from July 2016

Jurisdiction	Population	Population 65 Plus	% of Total	Population Under 18	% of Total
Reservation	46,605	4,474	9.6%	13,571	29.1%
Trust Lands	11,582	1,303	11.3%	3,058	26.4%
Pierce County	795,225	87,770	11%	220,351	28%
WA State	6,724,540	827,118	12.3%	1,580,266	23.5%

Demographic Analysis Update for 2017

As stated above the Puyallup Reservation is located within a highly urbanized portion of Pierce County and has shown population growth over the past five years despite the economic slump in recent years. The Reservation saw an additional 5,379 people relocate within its boundaries increasing the population density from 1,427 to 1,912 per square mile. This increased the population density by 485 people. With the Census Bureau making changes to the boundaries it collects data within (from 2000 to 2010), it is difficult to pin point the exact areas that saw the significant growth changes so this figure is an average based on the Reservation as a whole and not any specific locations.

Pierce County as a whole showed a significant growth for the entire county also increasing by 100,000 people over the decade. Most of this growth pattern is occurring in the unincorporated areas of the county as urban sprawl continues in areas of Puyallup, Graham, Frederickson, Roy, and both on the Gig Harbor and Key Peninsula's.

The Tribal Trust Lands have shown a tremendous growth in population numbers with an increase in 3,634 people. This is partially due to an increase of around 92 parcels of land over the past five years the Tribe has acquired along with the potential of inconsistent boundaries differences from the 2000 Census Data. As the population changes and shifts somewhat over the years, the Census blocks make boundary changes to accommodate these trends making it very difficult to compare the 2010 Census Data with the 2000 Census Data. A specific parcel of land may be in another census block with a higher population total number than it was in with the 2000 Census Data or visa versa. Additionally when we are looking at checker boarded land parcels on a smaller scale the data outcome is potentially skewed further as opposed to data that is taken from an intact larger area such as the Reservation Boundaries.

As a general observation looking at the special populations, only defined here as age strictly, the Reservation saw about a 1.6% growth in the 65 plus age group. These numbers will potentially climb steadily over the next years as the “baby boomers” are reaching retirement age. Pierce County as a whole showed a smaller growth rate of .8%. The Reservation may show a higher increase in population as retirees move closer into the city areas where they can be closer to medical facilities, doctors and the convenience of living in town. The numbers remained about the same for the populations of the younger generation in the 20 and under age group showing a very slight increase of .1% for the reservation as a whole. Pierce County was consistent with the younger population increasing with the same .8% county wide.

Again, as with the general population the Tribal Trust Lands increased 1.8% in the 65 plus age group and a decline of 1% in the below 20 age group from the 2000 Census to the 2010 Census. There is a lot potential for incorrect statistics here as the same census blocks are not used with both statistical analysis due to the census block changes. For this reason it is hard to draw a valid analysis using this type of methodology in comparing population trends for the special population over the ten year period of time.

Economy

The Puyallup Tribe of Indians offers programs serving an estimated 32,000 Indian people in the Pierce County area. The Tribe, which is governed by a seven-member council elected by the membership, employs approximately 1,800 persons. The tribe’s economic arm is Marine View Ventures Inc., which developed and operates Chinook Landing Marina, the Tahoma Market, six Shell-branded stations and one Chevron-branded station, a car wash, and billboards and additional commercial, industrial/port real estate. Additionally the Tribe operates two casinos, the Emerald Queen Casino I-5 and Emerald Queen Casino Fife, and is currently under construction building another casino which will replace the Emerald Queen Casino I-5 when completed. Other economic development efforts are being planned.³ Gaming provides a major source of revenue to the economy. It is also one of the reservation's major employers, employing a total of several thousand people, including both tribal members and non-members.

The Port of Tacoma also plays a large role in the Tribe's economy due to its land holdings and office locations there. In describing the Port of Tacoma, the Economic Development Board of Pierce County says, "the Port of Tacoma has become one of the fastest growing ports in the United States. It is strategically located and offers efficient connections to sea, rail, highway, and air transportation networks. It enjoys strong international ties with nations on the Pacific Rim and around the world." As the sixth busiest container port in North America, and one of the 25 busiest in the world, the Port of Tacoma plays an important part in the local economy. This deep-water port covers 2,400 acres and offers a combination of facilities and services including 340 deepwater berths, two million square feet of warehouse and office space, and 131 acres of industrial yard. One economic impact study showed that more the 22,000 jobs in Pierce County are related to the Port activities.

Economic Summary

Table 2-4 Fiscal Summary¹⁰

Jurisdiction	Operating Costs (per month)	Operating Budgeted Revenues¹¹	Operating Budgeted Expenditures¹²	Fund Balance as % of Operating Cost	Average Fund Balance (5 yrs)
Reservation	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

Table 2-5 Employment Profile¹³

Employment Category (SIC)	Reservation	Pierce County
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining and Hunting	TBD	300
Construction	TBD	22,200
FIRES (Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, and Services)	TBD	14,100
Wholesale Trade	TBD	12,500
Transportation and Warehousing and Utilities	TBD	14,000
Manufacturing	TBD	17,000
Retail	TBD	41,700
Education, Health and Social Services	TBD	69,400
Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative, Waste Management	TBD	18,200
Public Administration	TBD	17,300

Services Summary

The Puyallup Tribe of Indian's reservation was established in 1854 with the signing of the Medicine Creek Treaty.

The Puyallup Tribe provides the following services through their own capabilities:

Table 2-6 Puyallup Tribe Services¹⁴

PUYALLUP TRIBE SERVICES			
Service	Y/N	Service	Y/N
Tribal Council	Yes	Public Defender	Yes
Assessor/Treasurer	Yes	Police Department	Yes
Auditor	Yes	Private Transportation	Yes
Children Services	Yes	Public Transportation Systems	Yes
Education	Yes	Public Safety	Yes
Environmental Services	Yes	Public Works	Yes
Elders Care Services	Yes	Radio Communications	Yes
Family Justice Center	Yes	Surface Water Management	No
Fisheries	Yes	Sanitary Landfill/Refuse Service	Yes
Health Authority	Yes	Storm Drains	No
Human Services	Yes	Streets/Alleys	Yes
Issue Bonds / Levies of General Tax	Yes	Tribal Court	Yes
License and Tax Fees	Yes	Transportation Planning	Yes
Parks and Recreation	Yes	Wastewater Collect & Treat	No
Planning and Land Use	Yes	Water Utility	No
Prosecuting Attorney	Yes	Tribal Elections	Yes

Transportation

The Tribe is not responsible for any of the major transportation infrastructure in the area and must rely on the other jurisdictions to maintain and upgrade these assets that run through the Reservation. The area is served by Sea-Tac Airport 16 miles to the north and the Tacoma Narrows Airport between Gig Harbor and the City of Tacoma. There are also three general aviation airports. Interstates 5 and 705 run through the Reservation as do numerous state highways. Pierce Transit provides excellent bus service extending from the state capital, Olympia, to the City of Seattle. Sound Transit, the regional transit authority, recently completed a light rail line that connects downtown Tacoma to a major transit hub near the Tacoma Dome. Two transcontinental railroad systems connect the area with the rest of the nation as do 30 interstate trucking companies. Ferry service is necessary both for commuting and for the transportation of goods. WA DOT and Pierce County operate ferries to Vashon Island, Anderson Island, and Ketron Island. The Washington State Department of Corrections operates both the McNeil Island Ferry and the McNeil Island Barge and Tug.

Land Use and Development Trends

Land-use planning is a necessary and useful tool for addressing natural hazards. With land use planning and associated regulations, a jurisdiction is able to reduce future damages by controlling the density, location, construction, and type of development that occurs in a hazardous area. The Puyallup Tribe Planning Department administers regulations that control development in environmentally sensitive and hazardous areas on the Reservation.

The Puyallup Tribe is striving to reduce potential hazards by regulating where and how development occurs. The Tribe's policies and regulations relate directly to those of the municipality within which any Tribal development projects occur. For land not in trust, any construction undertaken by the Tribe must be compliant with the land use and development regulations of the municipality in which the development occurs. For Tribal Trust Land, the Tribe seeks to build to the code of political jurisdiction in which the building occurs.

Preserving and protection of significant cultural and sacred sites is of great importance to the Puyallup Tribe. Although sacred sites are not identified within this plan maintaining the integrity of them is an integral link to our culture. These sites are essential for our people to pass on traditions, language, and beliefs to our children and future generations. Vulnerability assessments to a variety of hazards will determine the risk to the sacred sites and the level of mitigation that maybe able to take place to decrease the threat, reduce the vulnerability and negate the consequence.

New Land Developments 2016

The most significant project underway on the reservation is the construction of a new Tribal Casino. Recently 67 acres of Tribal land and were conveyed to trust and approved for gaming. The new casino will occupy two full city blocks and include utility infrastructure upgrades and incorporate public transit.

In association with the Casino a Tribal Administration offices "space planning" effort is underway. The central theme is to concentrate Tribal Administration employees at a central location(s) to provide for the many social services the Tribe provides to the community.

A larger more comprehensive planning effort is in its infancy. This effort is focused on a wide strategic economical development perspective to build and provide retail and associated venues in close proximity to the Casino location.

The Tribe continues to work on a Comprehensive Land Use Plan which will address land use and building code standards. This will supplement the present system of relying on the overlapping jurisdiction's codes and will improve the Tribe's ability to reduce hazard damages as well as other environmental problems. The Tribe is also considering the National Flood Insurance Program which could lead to the passage of a floodplain ordinance and the application of set building standards relating to the mapped floodplain. In the future these two mechanisms, possibly among others, will guide land use decisions and development standards for the Tribe and will provide a consistent means of regulation, compliance, and development philosophy.

Of the Reservation's 18,500 plus acres, 1155.74 acres and 440 parcels are Tribal Lands.¹⁵ The total assessed value of these on reservation Tribal Lands (land value and improvement value) is over 330 million dollars. This does not however capture the Tribe's interests in the area, for included in this assessment is the bed of the Puyallup River and all natural resource interests therein; issues of lands pending trust and lands in fee; natural resource lands outside the Reservation Boundary; and trusted lands outside the Reservation boundary.

Infrastructure Summary

General

Table 2-7 Parcel Summary – May 2011¹⁶

Jurisdiction	# Parcels	Land Value	Average Land Value	Improved Value	Average Improved Value
Reservation	18534	3,811,660,800	205,769	3,583,100,475	193,441
Trust Lands	393	179,968,600	457,935	77,844,900	198,079
Pierce County	292,666	\$39,054,414,761	\$133,444	\$47,992,756,413	\$163,985

Table 2-7a Parcel Summary – July 2016

Jurisdiction	# Parcels	Land Value	Average Land Value	Improved Value	Average Improved Value
All Reservation Parcels	19,050	\$3,400,555,800	\$178,507	\$4,621,693,300	\$242,609
On Reservation -In Fee	148	\$24,435,600	\$165,105	\$44,964,100	\$303,811
On Reservation -Member Trust	110	\$25,203,000	\$229,118	\$8,686,200	\$78,965
On Reservation -Tribal Trust	182	\$126,469,000	\$694,885	\$101,311,500	\$556,657
On Reservation -Total Tribal Lands	440	\$176,107,600	\$400,245	\$154,961,800	\$352,186
All Pierce County Parcels	322,861	\$36,511,462,388	\$113,087	\$64,260,652,110	\$199,035

Table 2-7 Parcel Summary – May 2011 (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Total Assessed Value	Average Assessed Value
Reservation	7,394,761,275	399,209
Trust Lands	257,813,500	656,014
Pierce County	\$87,047,171,174	\$297,428

Table 2-7a Parcel Summary – July 2016 (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Total Assessed Value	Average Assessed Value
All Reservation Parcels	\$6,571,757,475	\$344,974
On Reservation -In Fee	\$69,399,700	\$468,917
On Reservation -Member Trust	\$33,889,200	\$308,084
On Reservation -Tribal Trust	\$227,780,500	\$1,251,541
On Reservation -Total Tribal Lands	\$331,069,400	\$752,430
All Pierce County Parcels	\$89,353,553,460	\$276,755

Table 2-8 Housing Summary¹⁷ - May 2011

Jurisdiction	# Houses	Housing Density
Reservation	TBD	TBD
Trust Lands	TBD	TBD
Pierce County	277,060	165

Table 2-8a Housing Summary – July 2016

Jurisdiction	# Houses	Housing Density
Reservation	TBD	TBD
Trust Lands	TBD	TBD
In Fee Lands	TBD	TBD
Pierce County	277,060	165

Jurisdiction Infrastructure

The following table shows the overview of infrastructure owned by the Puyallup Tribe of Indians. The infrastructure is categorized according to the infrastructure sectors as designated by the Department of Homeland Security. This table is intended as a summary only.

For further details on Department of Homeland Security infrastructure sectors, please see the Process Section 1.

Table 2-9 Owned Infrastructure 2004 - 2011¹⁸

Total Infra-structure	Emerg-Services	Tele-Comm	Trans- portation	Water	Public Health	Govern-ment	Comm-ercial	Total Value (\$)
59	0	0	0	0	5	5	32	\$92,392,586

Table 2-9a. Owned Infrastructure July 2017

Total Infra-structure	Emerg-Services	Tele-Comm	Trans- portation	Water	Public Health	Govern-ment	Comm-ercial	Total Value (\$)
	TBD	0	0	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

Resource Directory

Regional

- Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians (ATN)
<http://www.atntribes.org/>
- Northwest Intertribal Court System
<http://www.nics.ws/>
- **Northwest and Alaska Tribal Technical Assistance Program**
<http://www.cbpa.ewu.edu/~LTAP/>
- **United Indians of All Tribes Foundation**
<http://www.unitedindians.com/>
- **Washington Governor's Office of Indian Affairs**
<http://www.goia.wa.gov/>

National

- Bureau of Indian Affairs
<http://www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs.html>
- The Institute For Tribal Government
<http://www.tribalgov.pdx.edu/>
- The National Congress of American Indians
<http://www.ncai.org/>
- The Native American EMS Association
<http://heds.org/naaems.htm>
- First Nations Development Institute
<http://www.firstnations.org/>
- US Census
www.census.gov/

Endnotes

¹ National Crime Prevention Council web page, Puyallup Tribe of Indians Comprehensive Strategy. <http://www.ncpc.org/ncpc/ncpc/?pg=2088-11278>.

² Information from Pierce County GIS application, CountyView Pro (7/16).

³ Puyallup Tribe of Indians web home page,
<http://www.puyallup-tribe.com/>³

⁴ Information provided by Emerald Queen Casino and updated on 2/3/2017.

⁵ Information from Pierce County GIS application, CountyView Pro using geo-processing.

⁶ Information on population received from Emerald Queen Casino. Numbers are higher than those shown in the Risk Assessment. The Section 4 numbers are derived from Census 2010 as necessary because of the spatial analysis performed to show risk and vulnerability.

⁷ This number combines the demographic population and the population served at the casinos. (5/2011)

⁸ This number combines the demographic population and the population served at the casinos. (2/2017)

⁹ Information from Pierce County GIS application, CountyView Pro using geo-processing.

¹⁰ Information obtained from Puyallup Tribe from current Budget.

¹¹ Non-Capital

¹² Non-Capital

¹³ Information from <https://esd.wa.gov/labormarketinfo/employment-estimates>

¹⁴ Information from survey completed by the Puyallup Tribe.

¹⁵ These numbers were gathered from the Puyallup Tribe and Pierce County's GIS System. These numbers are a snapshot for a given time and will change as time goes on.

¹⁶ Information from Pierce County GIS application, CountyView Pro. Numbers derived from tax parcels whose centers are within selected jurisdictions.

¹⁷ Information from Pierce County GIS application, CountyView Pro. Numbers derived from tax parcels whose centers are within selected jurisdictions. Single Family only.

¹⁸ Information obtained from Puyallup Tribe from Infrastructure Matrix.

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